

# The Hillsborough Recorder.

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1877.

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Oct. 13.

## HOW DOES HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY DIFFER FROM GRANT'S?

[From the New York Herald.]

It is mortifying enough to be compelled to ask the question after our strong and warm endorsements of the new President's Southern policy given on our faith in his declarations. But it is not words, performance, not mere promises, that must control our judgment of the conduct of a public functionary when he has had time to translate his good words and fine promises into acts and performance. We do not yet despair of President Hayes; and if it shall turn out that he succeeds in accomplishing strenuously what we should have preferred to see him do directly, we will not withhold a just word of praise. But the time is past for judging him by his words. We await his acts and hold our judgment in suspense. He cannot very well afford to disregard our opinion and advice. Our columns aim to express, or more or less succeed in expressing, the average judgment of the country. We are free from any temptation to indulge in the snarling, captious invectives of the opposition press, and have no motive in clinging to the addition of administrative organs. We think we have some skill in estimating and interpreting the drift of public sentiment, following its changes, and judging how far it runs upon reasons which are likely to make it steady. We tell the President, with the frankness of honest friendship, that the first flash of popularity which attended his accession to office will be as transient as the moving clouds and the early dew if he disappoints the expectations raised by his admirable promises and declarations in the inaugural address. This great tide of popularity, these "blushing honors thick upon him," are a tribute paid by an eagle country which seeks repose, to the supposed slowness of his declarations. The people understood him to mean that his Southern policy would be a contrast to that of his predecessor, and their joy at the expected change sprang up like the morning winds to wait him on his projected voyage. But if they find, after all, that he does nothing different from what President Grant would have done had he remained in power, all the flattering applause and marks of encouragement with which the new President has been greeted will give way to a feeling of profound disappointment.

Judged by actual measures and not by mere promises, what is President Hayes doing which would not be equally in character if done by President Grant? He is maintaining the status quo precisely as Grant maintained the status quo. He does it with professions of reluctance, but Grant's profession regret and reluctance were never wanting. He even falls behind Grant in one respect, for before Grant went out of office he publicly said that State governments which could not sustain themselves ought to be abandoned, and he continued the troops in New Orleans and Columbia merely not to embarrass his successor or deprive him of the credit of his policy by anticipating it. Why should President Hayes hesitate at a point where President Grant was prepared to act? Had Grant remained in office he would have withdrawn the troops before now, for he was not a man to shrink from doing a thing to which he had once made up his mind. What, then, have we gained by the change? Any, nothing. We walk by faith and not by sight; and our faith, too, exactly corresponds to the description that it is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen. Do let us have some visible evidence that there is a change in the Southern policy and that our exuberant rejoicing has not been in vain.

Ten years ago a handsome young man passed through Monticello, Ky; and was noticed by a young girl sitting at the window of the most aristocratic house of the town. She fell in love with him at first sight. She had wealth, culture, and beauty. He was poor, and was then on his way to seek fortune as a cattle herder in Texas. After many ups and downs he was found himself the owner of a silver mine in New Mexico. The girl blossomed into a beautiful woman, with literary ability, and became a contributor to the *Apostolic Times*. She learned who the unconscious object of her fancy was and they corresponded throughout the ten years. She never wrote a word of her personal attractions or family, nor did he speak of his good fortune. A few weeks ago he wrote her proposing marriage, and soon followed his letter to her Kentucky home, where he saw her for the first time. Recently they were married, and Miss Annie Hertz, that was, learned on reaching Silver City that her husband, R. B. Metcalf, was the greatest capitalist in New Mexico.

"My brother," said Swift in a sermon, "there are three sorts of pride, of birth, of riches, and of talents. I shall not now speak of the latter, none of you being his like to that admirable vice."

## THE RACE PROBLEM.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Horace Greeley, who did more for the colored man than any of his contemporaries, frankly and the negroes after they had been enfranchised that their future was largely in their own hands, or in Mr. Greeley's own homely phrase, they had to "root hog or die." No better advice could be given the colored people or any other class of men. There is no government on the face of the earth which undertakes to help its subjects get a living unless it is in the past days, may have been an exception, and no one pretends that her experiment was successful. Now that the men of Mr. Greeley's liberal and common sense way of thinking are in the government it may be well for them to let it be known, as indeed many stupid Republican partisans are beginning to comprehend, that the Federal Government did all it can legitimately do in enforcing negro enfranchisement upon the South. The rest must be left for colored men to do, as it is left for white men to do. This is best socially as well as politically for all parties. In his inaugural Mr. Hayes said truly enough that the welfare of the South, as does that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can afford to labor and immigration and capital. At the same time if the colored laborers will follow Horace Greeley's advice to "root hog or die" the South will not be in as much need of imported labor as other sections. Left to itself—that is, without outside interference—negro labor is valuable to the South, and there is of it, if rightly directed, to relieve anxiety on the subject of labor. The two races are there essential to each other, and what really benefits one benefits both.

## BIRDS FORETELLING STORMS.

The following information furnished us by Gen. Couch, an ornithologist, will interest many of our readers, says the *Hartford Courant*:

"Some years ago when crossing the ocean I was informed by sailors that, whenever the sea-gull flew low down, skimming the water, it surely foretold a storm. Careful observation confirmed the truth of this 'old sea saying.' Accordingly I set myself to the task of finding out how the Great Being imparts this wonderful foreknowledge to His children of the air. No little investigation convinced me that the bird has no warning whatever of an approaching disturbance of the elements, but that the unseen changes in the normal conditions of the atmosphere, which always precede foul weather, invite in the feathered species a craving for food that must be satisfied. Thus before a storm the gull is found among the white caps of the sea, and the swallow is seen flying close to the ground for the winged insects that supply his larva. The same is true with the domestic fowl. At any time nearly every one of the past winter storms has been predicted from the hen-yard. Sunday, the 11th inst., was a lovely day. In the afternoon I went out for a walk, and we were to have a continuation of fine weather, but the chickens were very hungry and they secured an extra allowance, telling me in so many words that by morning, snow or rain would come, as it did. In talking of this matter to Mr. Talanage Baker, representative from South Norwalk, he told me he noticed that his hens on the night in question were unusually hungry and he gave them additional grain. Cattle to a certain extent seem to be under the influence of the same atmospheric changes, requiring at these times more feed."

"No doubt that this beneficent law holds good for all brutes that seek shelter when the tempest breaks."

WHERE HONEY FALLS FROM HEAVEN.

In conversation with A. J. Dafer, not long since, he informed me that he had come across a strip of country three miles wide, stretching northeast from the Williams river, near Oregon City, to the Cascade mountains, which is a natural honey-producing district. In the foot-hills of the mountains the honey dew which is peculiar to this district, within the boundaries it covers falls so heavily as to incrust the foliage. Throughout this belt of country bees are better off than bees in clover, for they literally scrape up the ready made honey, and after filling their hives, build and fill comb on the outside. Mr. Dafer says that he saw eighty pounds of honey taken from the underside of a pole stretched across a fence. It would be a very interesting region for naturalists to investigate, especially as no satisfactory solution of the phenomenon has ever yet been reached, and this special locality seems to develop the so-called honey dew, year after year, in remarkable quantity.—*Sacramento Record Union*

When a woman blushes and weeps can she be said to raise a hue and cry?

## ANCIENT CAVE-DWELLINGS IN ARIZONA.

In the bluffs of Beaver Creek, a small stream tributary to the Rio Verde, and about three miles distant to a north easterly direction from Camp Verde, Arizona, are about fifty walled caves of various sizes, once the dwelling-places of some prehistoric people, of whom the present Indian tribes of that locality have no knowledge or traditions. At this point the river makes a bend, the chord of which is, perhaps, an eighth-mile of a long. The walls are of a yellow, calcareous rock, and about one hundred feet high. These caves are from five to twenty feet in depth. The mouths are closed by masonry-work of stone and cement still in a state of good preservation. The largest caves are divided by wood and stone partitions and floors into numerous small apartments, where it would seem that this strange people passed years of doubt and fear, threatened by famine within, and by cruel persecution and torture from a besieging enemy without.

The lower caves are about ten feet from the bottom of the cliff, and may be entered with some difficulty by climbing the projecting points of the bluff. The larger one can be reached only by ladders, which have, at best, a precarious foothold on narrow ledges along which the explorer must feel his way with the utmost care, some thirty yards, at a height of forty and fifty feet, from which a careless step might precipitate him upon a mass of rocks below. A solid masonry wall two feet thick, with a curved front about thirty feet wide, and fully as high, has been built on the natural floor of the cave, sixty feet above the stream at the foot of the cliff. The wall is louvered, evidently to afford a flank defense, and has what appears to be a sentry-box of masonry projecting the single entrance at the centre and base of the wall. The top of the wall forms a parapet, rising three feet above the upper floor, and within four feet of the natural roof of the cave. Loopholes, which may have served either for observation or defense, occur at regular intervals at the base of the parapet.

## THE SAHARA PROJECT.

As has already been noted, the proposition is seriously made to form a sea of the desert of channel to let in the waters of the Mediterranean—an enterprise regarded as entirely feasible; more so, in fact, than cutting of the isthmus of Darien, which may be said to be an assured project. A German scientific writer, however, goes so far as to assert that the Sahara project, carried out, would eventually turn Europe into another Greenland. He alleges that the diversion of the Gulf Stream, by the cutting of the Bosphorus, has already begun to have an influence on the climate of Europe, and that the covering of the burning sands of the great African desert with water would destroy the hot winds, which are necessary for the melting of the Alpine snow and ice, and would result in a glacial formation that would overwhelm Italy. He instances the changed climate in Australia and New Guinea by the diversion of a warm current of water which ran through Torres Straits as a practical illustration of his theory.

## PROVERBS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

"A wise son maketh a glad father," and a prompt paying subscriber causeth an editor to laugh.

"Folly is a joy that is destitute of wisdom," but a delinquent subscriber causeth suffering in the house of a newspaper maker.

"All the ways of a man are clear in his own eyes," except the way the delinquent subscriber hath in not paying for his newspaper.

"Better is a little with righteousness, than a thousand subscribers who faileth to pay that which they owe."

"A just weight and balance are the Lord's," but that which is due upon your newspaper is the publisher's thereof.

"Better is a dry morsel and quietness thereof" than a long list of subscribers who cheat the printer.

"Better is the poor man that walketh in integrity" and payeth his subscription than the rich man who continually telleth thy "devil" to call again.

A painter fell from the fourth story of a building to the pavement below, during an alarm of fire in N. Y.; and a steam fire engine which was passing, ran over him. He was removed to a room in the vicinity and placed before the blue glass, which appeared to quiet him, as he made no complaint of pain afterwards, and though he subsequently died, it is not believed to have been owing to any defect in the glass, but from an attack of malignant dyspepsia, superinduced by the violent exercise he had taken.

A mother, trying to get her little daughter of three years to sleep one night, said, "Anna, why don't you try to go to sleep?" "I am trying," "But you haven't shut your eyes." "Well, I can't help it; my nose is obstructed."

"Can't you square your bill to-day?" asked a bartender in a Galveston saloon of a customer. "I'd like to clean off the slate," which hung in sight.

"I'll fix the slate," the customer rejoined; and he sent a bullet through it.

The account is still unsettled.

"I see through it," as the washerwoman said when the bottom of the tub fell out.

## The North Carolina State Guards.

The Wilmington Star says: The act for the establishment of the North Carolina State Guard, which passed the General Assembly at its late session, provides for the division of the State into three Military Districts. The First District is to consist of the territory embraced within the first second and Fourth Congressional Districts, and the Second District of the territory embraced within the third and sixth Congressional Districts.

In the First District the Raleigh Light Infantry, Newbern Greys, Elm City Riflemen, Goldsboro' Rifles and Orange Guards will constitute the First Battalion N. C. S. G.; and each of the above named companies will be designated by letter as follows: Company A, Raleigh Light Infantry; Company B, Newbern Greys; Company C, Elm City Riflemen; Company D, Goldsboro' Rifles; Company E, Orange Guards.

In the Second District the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, La Fayette Light Infantry, Wilmington Light Infantry, Writing Rifles, Hornets' Nest Riflemen and Charlotte Greys will constitute the Second Battalion N. C. S. G.; and each of the above named companies will be designated by letter, as follows: Company A, Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; Company B, La Fayette Light Infantry; Company C, Wilmington Light Infantry; Company D, Writing Rifles; Company E, Hornets' Nest Riflemen; Company F, Charlotte Greys.

In pursuance of section six of the "Act to establish the North Carolina State Guard," the company officers of the First Battalion N. C. S. G. are warned by General Orders No. 4, issued from the office of Adjutant General Johnstone Jones, to appear at Newbern on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1877, for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel and Major of said Battalion.

The company officers of the Second Battalion N. C. S. G. are warned to appear at Wilmington on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1877, for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel and Major for said Battalion.

Each commissioned officer in the respective Battalions will be entitled to one vote, and may be represented by proxy in the election above ordered.

## JUST PRINCIPLE.

An English court has laid down a principle of law that will do much to guard innocent stockholders from being swayed by their wicked partners who have deluded them into companies founded upon an intention to deceive the public. Baron Erlanger, the noted London banker, and once ardent sympathizer with the Southern Confederacy, bought, through an agent by the name of Evans, an island in the West Indies, called Sombro, paying \$55,000 for it. It was represented as being situated with very valuable deposits of guano, and Erlanger proceeded to form a stock company to dig wealth from the supposed business. In the usual fashion of such enterprises, he nominated the five directors, placing the Lord Mayor on the board as an ornament and a trap to the unwary, and naming, amongst others, Evans and another puppet of his own. It was not known to the people who took shares in the speculation that Evans was Erlanger's agent, and they did not suspect the fraud until Evans sold the island to the company at \$110,000 double the amount originally paid, the booty being, of course, divided between the co-conspirators. When it was discovered that the guano was an illusion and that the shareholders had been duped, they brought suit against Erlanger for the recovery of their money. The court compelled him to refund it, holding that he was bound, as a rule of equity, to inform them of his real interest in the property as an associate with Evans, and that because he had failed to do so the purchases of the shares could not be held to the contracts they had made. The decision puts an effectual stop to the practice of certain individuals inside of a company combining to defraud other stockholders by dealings with the corporation, in which dealings they have a secret interest. Such a form of cheating is known to this country as well as England, and there are many Americans who have lost their investments through it, who would be glad to see an application of the English ruling made on this side of the Atlantic.—*Baltimore American*.

When a common-school teacher in Virginia found upon his examination papers the question, "How does a ship at sea find the latitude and longitude?" he rere to the question, and promptly wrote:

"It finds its longitude but not its latitude hold."

"Can't you square your bill to-day?" asked a bartender in a Galveston saloon of a customer. "I'd like to clean off the slate," which hung in sight.

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The account is still unsettled.

"I see through it," as the washerwoman said when the bottom of the tub fell out.

When a man finds his wife only so, he should at once leave, for he only promises to cherish her in sickness or in health and in this condition he is in danger.

A Kentuckian married a girl without previously telling her that one of his legs was built of oak wood, and now she cannot live with him. His pines and shags. Oak gum back to me," but she won't go.

"Thought I'd leave my name on your door," said a man who fell down in a doorway.

"No necessity for that," said the porter; "we know exactly how much you hold."

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## WIFE AND I.

She who sleeps upon my heart  
Was the first to win it;  
She who dreams upon my breast  
Ever reigns within it;  
She who kisses off my lips  
Wakes the warmest blessing;  
She who rests within my arms  
Feels their closest pressing.

Other days than these shall come,  
Days that may be dreary;  
Other hours shall greet us yet,  
Hours that may be weary;  
Still this heart shall be thy home,  
Still this breast thy pillow,  
Still these lips methine as soft  
Billow meeteth billow.

Sleep, then, on my happy heart,  
Since thy love hath won it;  
Dream, then, on my loyal breast—  
None but thou shalt do it;  
And when age our bloom shall change,  
With its wintry weather,  
May we in the self same grave  
Sleep and dream together!

## THE APPOMATTOX APPLE TREE.

We had the following contribution to the truth of history in the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette:

It has been stated that all interviews and arrangements in regard to the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, in 1865, took place in the house of Colonel McLean, and not under an apple tree. This is, in part, a mistake. The last interview between General Lee and the Federal officers, previous to the surrender, did take place under an apple tree, as follows: I being an eye witness: When the officers from General Grant's headquarters came the last time to General Lee, he was sitting on a seat made by placing the ends of two fence rails in the fork of an apple tree. When the officers rode up within seventy-five or a hundred yards of General Lee they dismounted, hat in hand. The General rose, when the military salute was exchanged. The officers then handed him a written paper, which he read and then tore up, with his head hanging down, as if in deep thought. He then called for his horse, and, attended by Colonel W. H. Taylor, and Special Courier Johns, rode away in the direction of Appomattox Court House. He returned in about two hours, and told us he had surrendered. I was a courier on duty at the time.

L. B. ELLIS.  
Ex-member Co. A, 39th Bat. Va. Cal.

Some of the English papers are urging that the income of the Prince of Wales should be increased by an addition of £30,000, or \$150,000 a year. His debts amount to \$750,000, and it is thought that it would be more profitable to the nation to pay them than to have him go into comparative retirement for the purpose of doing so. Sir W. Knollys, his treasurer, states that his personal expenses are very small, and that no gentleman of social position spends so little for pocket money. He has not only to keep up costly establishments, but to maintain an expensive position as leader of society. His income is not equal to that of some of his friends. When asked lately if the report of his intending to visit Australia was true, the Prince replied, that he hoped so, because he greatly desired to see that region, and also because he would get a free passage there and back, and reduce his home expenditure.

It is said to be no uncommon occurrence in China for a man to kill himself at his enemy's door, and to leave him thus saddled with the moral and legal consequence of the death. This proceeding is, it is asserted, the most terrible form of revenge a man can take, and it is much dreaded by those who are conscious of having done anything to provoke it.

COLLIDED.—Two freight trains on the Richmond and Danville Railroad collided at New Ferry on last Friday morning. One man was killed by the collision, and the engines and tenders of the trains were badly smashed. There was also some damage to some of the goods with which one of the freight cars was loaded.—*Hull-fax Record* 28th.

He was sitting silently by her side one chilly evening last fall thinking of something to say. Finally he remarked, "How and it is," the frost has come, and it will kill everything green." Thereupon the young lady extended her hand, said, in a sympathetic tone, good-by.

A Kentuckian married a girl without previously telling her that one of his legs was built of oak wood, and now she cannot live with him. His pines and shags. Oak gum back to me," but she won't go.

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For 1 year, \$1.50.  
For 6 months, 75.  
Payments always in advance.  
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

We had the pleasure of a call from Maj. W. R. Lynch of the Bingham School on Saturday. He reported the school in the most flourishing condition and we are glad to chronicle the fact that its prosperity never seemed more assured than at present.

See Ad. of Mrs. Mattie Taylor who is now receiving her spring stock, which is very beautiful and tasteful.

See Ad. of H. N. Brown.  
See Ad. of Gilman's Fertilizer, by S. A. White, Agt. Mechanicsville. These are the excellent fertilizers of which we have frequently spoken and whose merits cannot be overstated.

See the splendid Ad. of this firm, announcing the arrival and opening of an unusually large and attractive stock of goods. The extensive experience of this house, the oldest in the place, their excellent judgment and perfect taste gives their advertisement great value to the buying public. It is, so much more than the guidance of others.

Call and you will be sure to be pleased with goods and prices.

The Post Office opens at this place on the first of April. Our many readers in that vicinity will please make a note of this, as many have expressed their determination to cement their intercourse with the Recorder as soon as they had mail facilities. Now they have them, and we hope they will not forget.

We learn Mr. Harris has just opened at Caldwell, and the place begins to assume the appearance of a village, all owing to the energy and enterprise of the gentlemen who are the founders of the Caldwell settlement.

COURT HOUSE REPAIRS.

The Committee appointed by the County Commission, consisting of Messrs. D. C. Parks, A. N. Graham and J. A. Laws, to provide for the repairs and renovation of the Court House building and surrounding grounds, have entered into most favorable contracts. The plastering and whitewashing is done by Mr. Henry Williams, and the painting by Mr. Baker of Danville. This latter includes the painting and the architectural work, which last will be moved to the rear.

The improvement is a much needed one and will relieve much of the general appearance of the building which joins the public eye.

Mr. Driscoll Cameron from Staunton on Flat River informs us that his crop of oats is exceptionally fine, and his wheat promising. He is making preparations for a large cotton crop this year. He was successful last year, and on one spot piece of nine acres, made a bale to the acre. This is equal to Mississippi.

Commenting upon our reference to the courtesies extended to us by Mr. Boulton of the Danville Times, that gentleman in the last issue of his paper says: "There is one thing, old fellow, we have not done for you, but which we want to do, and must do, that is to show you the prettiest girl in the Dan Valley. We will show her to you, you must do the rest." And this we take to be the sincerest test of generalship that our friend Boulton giving up his chances of the prettiest girl in the Dan Valley to anybody else. Think of Boulton, with his peculiar tendencies, standing aside! Could the self-doubt of friendship go further?

Orange Store.

We learn that preparations are already complete for the opening of a large Orange Store at Knapp of Reed. The capital is all subscribed.

It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the doctors prescribe it. Western Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

One of the stores in the town building are representing completion, and will be ready to receive the business facilities of the place. These are the stores.

Mr. James Patterson of Cedar Grove township, informs us that the wheat and oats prospects are very bad appearance. The dry, and occasionally cold, weather of February and March has done much to injure the crops. From other parts of the county, the accounts are not so bad.

He also tells us that a large quantity of tobacco seed has been sown, but that the dreaded pest of fly has already appeared, and there is much anxiety among planters.

The bloom of peach, plum and cherry is profuse, and though there was a freeze on Thursday and Friday mornings, we do not think any injury has been done. The apple is not yet in bloom, but the trees are full of buds. So far the prospect of a large fruit crop is fine.

For the Recorder.

Mr. Editor.

My remarks about the rendition of "Delores" "Blossom" elicited some criticism. I am, however, responsible for some little misstatements in description, I may take this opportunity to make them right. I was not in the room when the hair was cut, but I saw the hair cut into curls, and I saw readers make the hair of the "Blossom".

All the friends of the subject of woman, the beautiful and the inspiration of the beautiful, and there is one who adores woman with a religious fervor. It is "Blossom". The "Blossom" is a girl which is a blessing to the world, and that ideal is founded upon the very essence of purity and modesty.

Upon the surface of the ripened plum and the grape, nature has suffused a "blossom" not at all essential to the perfection of the fruit. The fruit will be as luscious to the taste, as fragrant in odor, as rich in flavor, as if this blossom were omitted. But a generous Providence has given an emanation of the purity of Paradise as if to show that while mortal ladies may be satisfied with what some angels to the senses, angels ask for something that reaches to a higher nature. So this blossom is imparted as a reminiscence of primal purity.

Touch it and it is gone, never to be regained. Around maidenhood, there seems to me, through the senses, a "blossom". It is there, the sanctity and nobility of that purity attached to the sex. It is there, the distinctive mark from man, an effluence of the Divine spirit which selected woman as the medium of connection between divinity and mortality.

Does not maidenhood sufficiently value this "effluence"? Does it remember how beautiful a thing is this "blossom" of modesty? Does it reflect how delicate it is, and how easily and immediately destroyed by profane touch, or by light humor?

Virgins may survive against strong temptation. But maidenhood, when the delicate "blossom" has been brushed away.

Let maidenhood remember that God has created man to live as connecting links between fallen humanity and a divinity yet to be regained, and let them strive to keep that "blossom" which has been thrown upon them as the highest adornment and the most safeguard of their divinity.

A Quick Trip.

On Thursday, James Webb Jr. and Brother, spread upon their counters a beautiful lot of spring calicoes, shipped from New York on the preceding Saturday—four days on the trip. They came by the Piedmont Line via Portsmouth, Burkeville and Greensboro. This is the greatest dispatch we know of and is creditable to the enterprise of the company.

March has gone out in the delight of every body, for it maintained its peculiarities in an exaggerated style. For the last week the wind blew a hurricane every day, the matter which it carried from.

An old ditty once said "that in general he lived out March, he lived through till next time." It has been hard work to get through this one, but it is gone, and joy go with it.

Destructive Fire in Euclid.

[Special to the News.]

WELDON, N. C., March 28.—There was a very destructive fire at Euclid last night. It commenced in the store of Ellis Levy and spread in both directions, up and down the railroad, burning the stores of Messrs. Key, Allen, Blalock, Cohen, Collins, McGowan, Bond, Hall, and the express office, embracing nearly the whole of the business part of the town on the west side of the rail road. It has been hard work to get through this one, but it is gone, and joy go with it.

Journalistic.

The Carolina Messenger comes out in a new and beautiful dress as the "Guiding Messenger." Brother Boulton is one of the best newspaper men we know, and has built himself up into solid and brilliant success in a section which had been a perfect graveyard of journalism.

Mr. W. H. Ball, returns from the New North State. Apart from very blue journalism, Mr. Ball was an unusual valuable editorial ability.

The Raleigh Register, Republican, makes its bow under the editorial control of J. L. Harris. Mr. Harris promises fair, and as he is a very clever fellow, he may draw the promise.

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For the Recorder.

St. Matthew's Church (Rev. C. J. Curtis, Pastor).

Conducted by Rev. F. J. Mordock, Rev. W. N. Brown, and others, Monday night, April 13th, 30, Friday night, 27th, 1877.

A Mission of twelve days length was announced last week to be held here as indicated above. A fuller explanation of this Mission and its objects may be of interest.

A Mission is not a missionary meeting. It is not a begging occasion. Its preaching is not an abstract theory, but on practical matters of every-day importance. It is a continued course of religious services and preaching, concentrating the work and efforts of the Church upon any point with more intense vigor and earnestness than usual, for reviving genuine religion among the people. The object of this Mission is not excitement. It is intended to interest practical men and women, living in a practical world, in the great practical work of saving their own souls. Its object is to bring about in the community a more healthy moral tone and a greater abhorrence of vice; to stir up feeble Christians to a more consistent Christian life and to greater zeal; to arouse the indifferent and the wicked to a sense of sin and to real desire and effort for a better life, and to help struggling sinners to rise. The object is, in few words, to bring sinners to repentance and conversion, and to encourage to Christ. It is intended to accomplish, as practically and thoroughly as possible, the same great work that is attempted by revivals and protracted meetings, though carried out in a different way, and preserving its own distinctive plan and features.

But those who are undertaking this work do not do so in any spirit of vain glory or self confidence, as if their power were sufficient, or as if they were setting a machine in motion to produce a definite effect, or as if they could make exact calculations as to the results. But they undertake it with a full realization of the weakness and insufficiency of such human means alone—doing their part of the work, but committing its results to a higher Power, with the trust and prayer that He may produce mighty results among us for good. With this thought they earnestly commend the Mission to the prayers of all Christian people, that God may bless its work by His Presence and a great outpouring of His Holy Spirit.

In the most friendly spirit, the committee of this all-denominational enterprise, with an earnest desire for the good of all the people, inviting their cooperation, are asking them to "come and see." For it is a work of the highest concern to all. It is not a class affair, but all are cordially invited and will be gladly welcomed—youth and old, rich and poor, male and female, young men and boys and older men, women and girls, and children. And those who rarely or never attend religious services are especially invited and urged to come. It can do them no harm. It may be the means of saving them from a life of sin and misery, and of giving them a life of peace and joy for ever.

It is one of the great opportunities of life that they will be held accountable for hereafter. It is hoped that they will all find something of real interest and benefit to themselves. The principal course of mission sermons will be at eight o'clock. It is proposed to devote three or four of the night services exclusively to men and boys, with serious matters of special interest to them, bearing on the religious trials and temptations of men. A similar course of services and lectures will be held on certain afternoons for women and girls. Some special services are proposed also for children and their friends.

Services, very short. Singing simple, congregational and hearty. Sermons plain, pointed and straight forward. Programmes will give particulars.

All are earnestly invited. Let no one wait for better clothing; they are not in consideration in a Mission. Come, as you are after your day's work.

OUR NEW COME TO THE MISSION.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and interest. It contains an astonishing amount of information, and is a most valuable and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It is a valuable recommendation of the best remedies to be employed in respect to Ayer's Family Medicines, and furnishes, indeed, the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The numerous witnesses and jokes are the best compliment that comes under our notice, and the book is a refreshing tonic to our enjoyment every year.—St. Albans Observer.

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family, or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when there comes a cold upon you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are congested, do not resist it; you have tried this remedy. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Dr. O. Hooker, Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White, Mechanicsville.

NEW STOCK

BAZAAR

WE are offering the

LARGEST STOCK

Ever shown in Orange. The Spring of 1877 opens up. The dull times in New York, the great Commercial centre, show plainly enough that the stock is not so passed, nor the bottom reached. With the Auction rooms choked up with countless broken Merchants, in the face of the unprecedented scarcity of money, it is no wonder that experienced buyers can quote prices that are beyond comparison and even petition.

We have bought at

Amazingly Low Prices

The Largest STOCK we have ever shown

We can show you as many as 100,000

MEN'S WEAR.

CASSIMERES.

TWEEDS.

COTTONADES.

JEANS, &c.

As you will find in the State.

SHOES.

A tremendous Stock of Shoes from the collages of very large houses; prices way down below the Market.

MILLINERY.

We have a Stock of these goods that will insure as a good trade from the Ladies. I am certain when they look through, I will sell.

We have a beautiful Stock of both

Trimmed and Untrimmed Goods.

The prettiest line Scarfs, Ties and Hosiery you have seen.

CLOTHING.

Our Stock of Clothing is complete. You

able the quality, you have had before.

PRINTS.

300 Prints to select from and all

levels; they have gone down again; you

can buy a Ladies dress for

Fifty Cents.

DRESS GOODS.

I paid more attention to Dress Goods

than ever before. We have a nice STOCK

of everything in this line to suit our

MOB INT.

Special attention paid to

Montrage Goods, Black Alpaca, Hen

rietti Cloth, Crap, &c.

We cannot be beat in North Carolina on

ALPACAS.

We would say to Country Merchants

look through my Stock before sending off

for anything. If you will look I will sell

you, as I have a lot of other goods

C. N. Parks.

March 28 '77.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as Executor of

the last will and testament of Callett C.

Tomb, deceased, I hereby notify all persons

debted to said estate to pay the same and those

having claims against said estate, to present them

to the undersigned, properly authenticated, on

or before the 30th day of March 1877, or this

notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq.

OF C. C. Tamm, dec'd.

SALE NOTICE.

I, SHALON

Having this day qualified as Executor of

the last will and testament of Callett C.

Tomb, deceased, I hereby notify all persons

debted to said estate to pay the same and those

having claims against said estate, to present them

to the undersigned, properly authenticated, on

or before the 30th day of March 1877, or this

notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq.

OF C. C. Tamm, dec'd.

GET THE BEST

Fertilizers.

GILMAN'S ANCHOR BRAND TOBACCO

AND

COTTON FERTILIZERS;

OLD DOMINION CORN FERTILIZER.

Preparations of the Southern Fertilizing

Company of Richmond, Va., for sale by

For sale by S. A. WHITE, Agent,

April 4th, 1877, at New Port, Va.

Administrators' Notice.

The undersigned gives notice to all persons

interested in the last will and testament of

Callett C. Tomb, deceased, to present their

CANDY.

Heretofore 8 was more than 7.

Hereafter 7 may be equal to 8, if not more.

There was wise and great men who did not know 8 was

more than 7.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

April 1.

THE BEST BARGAINS YET.

Handsome Broaded Dress GOODS at 15c. worth

25c. Plain Dress GOODS at 12 1/2c. worth 20c. and 25c.

per yard—all much below regular price.

Striped Dress Goods in great variety at very

low prices.

Black Alpaca and Mohair from 25c. to 40c.

per yard.

Black Merino, Bombazine, Henrietta Cloth,

Australian, a lot of cashmere,

linen carpets at 10c. and 25c. per yard.

Highland Carpets at 30c. 40c. and up to \$1

per yard.

Knish Tapestry Brussels at 25c. per yard.

Carpet at 10c. per piece.

Danish Carpet at 30c. 40c. and up to \$1

per yard.

English Tapestry and Floor Cloths.

Oil Cloths in all sizes.

Rugs at greatly reduced prices.

Mats and Hosiery in great variety.

Nottingham Lace Curtains at 25c. 40c. and up to

\$2.50 a set for two windows and save 50 per cent.

or more on these goods.

Best Frieze Rugs at 15c. per yard, reduced

from 25c.

Cosmopolitan Carpet Brussels all wool goods—the

cheapest imported.

Blue Silks from 50c. to \$1.50 per yard—we call

particular attention to our silks at \$1.50

worth \$2.50, and our worth \$2.50.

Black and colored silk Vests and Vests; Ladies' Bodice Skirts at 40c. worth 50c.

Ladies' Bodice Skirts at 60c. worth 75c.

Black and white Skirts for misses and ladies in great

variety and at low prices.

Beautifully made Skirts.

Hoop Skirts and Bustles of the latest style.

Crinoline Skirts, 1 1/2 yards wide, embroidered at

50c. and 60c. per yard.

Nottingham Lace for curtains at 15c. 20c. 30c.

40c. and up to \$1 per yard, worth 25c. per cent.

Window Shades and Shade Material by the yard.

The largest assortment of

Table Cloth, Napkins, Dotted Towels.

Linen Sheetings, and Pillow-Casings

in the city.

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and

Sheetings.

Table covers at 50c. and \$1 worth 1.50.

Towels in great variety, at 15c. 20c. 25c. and

up to \$1.

Stand over 100 in great variety, from 50c. to \$1.50.

Colico Cambric, in great variety, from 10c. to 25c.

White and colored Cambric, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6,

and up to \$1 per yard. We call particular

attention to the 11-16 OLANKE at 40c. worth

50c. and up to \$1 per yard.

Colored Blankets at 25c. 30c. 40c. and up

to \$5 a pair.

Colored Blankets in great variety. We call

particular attention to the Blankets at 40c. worth

50c.

White Quilted—the largest size at 40c. worth 50c.

and up to \$1.

Marcelline Quilted at 20c. worth 30c. and up to 40c.

Red and Blue Blankets at 1.50 worth 2.50.

Frame of 60c. description at prices much

lower than usual.

Canton Flannels, in Bleached, Unbleached, and

Colored, at all prices.

Black at 10c. 15c. 20c. 25c. and 30c. per

yard.

Brown Umbrella and Case-Stands, for halls, at

25c. worth 50c.

Boys' and Girls' Vests, in all colors, at 50c. per yard.

Crane Vests, in all colors, at 50c. per yard.

Crane Vests, in all colors, at 50c. per yard.

Crane Vests, in all colors, at 50c. per yard.

Crane Vests, in all colors, at 50c. per yard.



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**OFFICE** over Hocker's Drug Store, where  
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May 2, 1907.

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in an attractive form. The Commercial parts are elaborate and accurate. An originality, by some practical artists, appears nearly every day.

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